

friends and the pharmaceutical houses made aspirin tablets by the millions. At the beginning of the war the Bayer Company saw a chance to make some money and promptly took it. On the ground that the raw materials were expensive and difficult to obtain, the price of aspirin was boosted and then aspirin as such, was practically taken off the market. At the same time, this was flooded with aspirin tablets made by the Bayer Company. The public was notified by extensive advertising that the only genuine aspirin tablets were the Bayer Aspirin tablets and was requested to insist on Bayer Tablets. These tablets were sold by the Bayer Company for less than the price it asked for the aspirin they contained. Of course, if the public could be induced to insist on the Bayer Aspirin tablets, the patentees would have a perpetual monopoly. However, when the patent expired, other firms began immediately to make the tablets of acetyl salicylic acid and these were sold as Aspirin tablets. The Bayer Company, however, insist that the name "Aspirin" is their property and must not be used by others. The Courts have not yet passed upon this question, although it is to be hoped that they will before very long. If the Court should decide that the name Aspirin is public property, the whole problem will be easily solved. If, on the other hand, the Courts uphold the copyright, the name Aspirin can be used only for one particular brand of acetyl salicylic acid and some simple name must be found by which the public and the physician can identify ordinary acetyl salicylic acid. It is to be hoped that this matter will be allowed to remain in statu quo until the courts have decided it. In the meanwhile at least one pharmaceutical house has introduced a new empirical name for acetyl salicylic acid claiming that this name stands for a particularly pure brand of this article. As a matter of fact, careful study of acetyl salicylic acid bought in the open market shows that it is of excellent quality and that the adoption of specific names by different houses would only tend to confusion.

PURCHASE OF NARCOTICS

Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wadell has issued the following statement in regard to order forms for the purchase of narcotics:

Order forms are the official papers issued by the Government for the purchase of narcotics. They are put up in books of ten originals and ten duplicates and are sold to registered parties for ten cents a book. They are used only for the purchase of narcotics. The wholesaler buys from the manufacturer, the retailer from the wholesaler, and the doctors, dentists and veterinarians buy from the retailer by means of order forms. A person using them must be registered under The Harrison Narcotic Law in the district in which he transacts business.

When a person registers in this office, whether he is a doctor, dentist or veterinarian, he is only allowed to prescribe narcotics and cannot purchase them on his prescription blanks, but must be supplied with order forms from this office.

A requisition card (Form 679), when filled out properly, is used for the purchase of these order forms. Only a registered person or one who has power of attorney on file in this office, can use these cards to purchase order forms.

Form 679 properly filled out is required, before any order forms will be sent, as a card index system is kept in this office for reference.

Parties sending for order form books are required to remit ten, twenty, thirty or forty cents, etc., not fifteen, twenty-five, thirty-five, etc.

Form 679 is sent to any registered person on

request, and a few forms are inserted in all books leaving this office for future orders.

Full directions for use of order forms are on the back of each book.

All persons are requested not to wait until order forms are entirely used up before ordering others, as pressure of business in this office may cause delay in sending them out.

Before leaving this office the party's registry number, name, address, street and number, city and state, and the Internal Revenue district in which the registered person is either practicing his profession or in business, are inserted in the book.

The section dealing with narcotics in the new revenue law as passed by the House has been eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee. This section provides that "every person who imports, manufactures, produces, compounds, sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away opium or cocoa leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, shall register with the collector of internal revenue of the district his name or style, place of business and place or places where such business is to be carried on, and on or before the first day of July, annually thereafter, and pay special taxes as follows:

"Importers, manufacturers, producers, or compounders, \$24 per annum; wholesale dealers, \$12 per annum; retail dealers, \$6 per annum; physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners lawfully entitled to distribute, dispense, give away, or administer any of the aforesaid drugs to patients upon whom they are in attendance, shall pay \$3 per annum."

Deputy Hugh O'Connor in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Wardell gives the following comprehensive explanation of that section of the Federal Narcotic law, which provides for the issue of order forms in purchasing or selling a drug store, a feature of the law which Deputy O'Connor says is not generally understood by many druggists:

"Jones, a registered dealer and owner of the Model Drug Store, wishes to dispose of it to Smith, another registered dealer. Jones gives Smith a Bill of Sale of everything in the store except the narcotics (he can include the price of narcotics in bill of sale) but he must receive an order form from Smith, the purchaser, for the full stock or inventory of narcotics in the store.

"The original order forms, Smith gives Jones, would show how Jones disposed of his narcotics, when he sold the store, and the duplicate remaining in the order form book would show how Smith procured the narcotics, or to simplify matters, you buy the stock of a drug store the same as you would purchase narcotics from the wholesale house.

"A new narcotic license must be obtained by Smith for the location of the Model Drug Store, before the purchase can be made."

Grip of Germany on Many Industries

A comparison of revelations made by the office of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, covering a period from the time America entered the world war until the present shows a startling repetition of certain names among those representing German interests. These revelations have come at considerable intervals, so that only by a close comparison of the names involved does it become clear that the trail of the Imperial Ger-

man Government left here by former Ambassador von Bernstorff, usually revolves around the same group. A name often mentioned in these revelations is that of Richard Kny. He was born in Germany, but is a naturalized American citizen and the father-in-law of George Simon, an enemy alien, who was manager of the Heyden Chemical Works at Garfield, N. J., until they were seized by the alien property custodian.

It is said in authoritative circles that the work of unraveling the connections of Kny and his attempts to control the drug, chemical and surgical instrument business in the United States have been far more interesting and absorbing than any detective fiction ever written. The facts in Kny's case are said to have far outstripped the imagination of any literary dreamer in working out international plots and situations.

The four principal companies in which Kny has been found to be either the head or heavily interested are the Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J.; Eiseman Magneto Co., New York; Kny-Scheerer Co., New York, and the Chemical Exchange Association, the last-named being the camouflage devised by Kny and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer to control the carbolic acid supply of the United States and prevent it from going into the manufacture of munitions to be used against Germany. The official revelations in connection with this last-mentioned concern were made public by Mr. Palmer on October 18th.

The cunning and secret work of Kny and his associates was so well covered up that only the most careful work on the part of Mr. Palmer's assistants succeeded in uncovering it. The question which now interests the drug, chemical and surgical instrument trade is whether or not other companies will be found to be the property of the same crowd of aliens with which Kny was associated and which are believed to be responsible for the long list of explosions, burnings, ship sinkings and other outrages which have infuriated the people of the United States nearly every week since the war began.

The Kny-Scheerer Corporation, one of the biggest dealers in surgical and electro-medical instruments, scientific apparatus, hospital and sanitarium supplies in the United States with offices at No. 404 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, used the identical trademark as the Jetter & Scheerer Co., of Tuttlingen and Berlin, Germany. This trademark appears on the letter-head of the Kny-Scheerer Corporation and appears in the advertisements inserted in German technical publications by Jetter & Scheerer Co., of Germany. Official investigation has shown within the past few days that both of these companies are still using this trademark.

The Kny-Scheerer Corporation had the exclusive American agency for the products of its parent concern, the Jetter & Scheerer Co. The German concern claimed to be controlled by the German Government and E. S. Beck, its secretary, until Mr. Palmer seized the company, was a brother-in-law of the Scheerer who owned most of the parent concern. This Scheerer's wife is said to be a close relative of Count von Buelow, the well-known Teuton official.

Evidence now in the hands of the alien property custodian shows conclusively that the Imperial German Government, through careful investments made by Ambassador von Bernstorff in this country, tried and almost succeeded for a time in controlling the drug, chemical and surgical instrument business of this country and imperiling the supplies of these articles required by the Army and Navy of the United States. It is believed the master brains who advised von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert, the official German go-between, were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, former chemist of the Bayer Company, and Richard Kny.

New Members

Wolf, Geo. L., San Francisco.
 Player, L. P., San Francisco.
 Ireys, Junius, Lakeside.
 Mann, E. C., San Diego.
 Carpenter, C. R., San Diego.
 Macpherson, Jas. F., East San Diego.
 Bloch, Herbert L., San Francisco.
 Boyers, Luther M., Berkeley.
 Burns, R. E., Alameda.
 Van Tassell, F. H., Berkeley.
 Jones, Edwin F., Oakland.
 Downes, Chas. S., San Francisco.

Transferred

De Ville, Leon, from San Diego Co. to San Francisco Co.
 Hawkins-Ambler, G. A., from Los Angeles Co. to San Francisco Co.
 Saphro, Elisabeth M., from Los Angeles Co. to San Francisco Co.

Deaths

Arnold, Chadwick Evans, a graduate of Cooper Medical College, Calif., 1901. Licensed in California, 1901; died on November 7, 1918, from pneumonia, following influenza.

Allen, W. L., a graduate from the King Eclectic Medical College, Iowa, 1889. Licensed in California, 1901; died in National City, Calif., November 18, 1918.

Billingsley, Carey Val, a graduate of California Eclectic Medical School, Los Angeles, 1914. Licensed in California, 1915. Died in Santa Ana, November 5, 1918, from influenza.

Burton, H. G., a graduate of the University City of New York, 1869. Licensed here, 1894. Died recently.

Long, Alfred Dow, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, Mass., 1907. Licensed in California, 1910. Died November 17, 1918, in National City, Calif.

Murphy, Lewis Jerome, a graduate of the Medical College of Indiana, 1903. Licensed in California 1906. Died in Los Angeles recently; age 41.

McLean, Robt. A. Graduated from Medical Dept. Univ. of Calif., 1874. Died in Berkeley, Calif., December 5, 1918; age 67.

Stirling, Chas., a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., 1888. Licensed in California 1889. Died in Oakland, Calif., November 28, 1918.

William Lundy Brown, M. D., 1133 Ingraham street, Los Angeles; Bennett Med. Coll., Ill., Jan. 2, 1875; licensed Nov. 12, 1896; professor of physiology at Bennett Coll. from 1891 to 1892; a member of the health dept. of So. Dakota; agency physician of the Sioux Indians, Yanktown, South Dakota, during the "Wounded Knee" outbreak; aged 67; died at his home Nov. 21 from uraemia due to chronic interstitial nephritis. He is survived by his two sons, Dr. T. Floyd Brown of 950 West Sixth street and Mr. Everett F. Brown of Oakdale, Cal.

Captain Harvey L. Thorpe, M. D., Los Angeles; Rush Med. Coll., Ill., March 16, 1909; licensed April 20, 1909; member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association; aged 36; died of pneumonia Nov. 4, on a transport en route to England, where he was buried. He is survived by his wife, at the Rex Arms, his mother, Mrs. K. F. Thorpe, 747 West Eighteenth street, and three brothers, Dr. Lewis S. Thorpe of Los Angeles and Covina; Mr. Benjamin Thorpe, president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Charles Thorpe of the L. A. high school faculty. His mother was one of the charter members of the Friday Morning Club.